BYRNES WILL BE CALLED.

Dr. Parkhurat Dissatisfied in Advance-Goff on the People Who Demand That Certain Officiate Shall Be Called and Others Not - Who Are Theyt-Proposed

WILL SATISFY EVERYBODY.

Investigation of All the Departments. Mr. Goff said yesterday that the Lexow committee will sit to-morrow, Thursday, and Friday certainly, and possibly on Saturday "If we find it impossible to conclude certain examina-tions by Friday." He gave his usual answer when asked if Superintendant Byrnes and In-spector Williams would be among the witnesses examined this week. "I have always declined to state in advance what witnesses will be called," he said, "and I see no reason to depart from that rule now."

It was suggested to him that the considerable public discussion as to whether or not Mr. Byrnes will be called might be considered by him a reason for departing from his rule. "It is an additional reason for adhering to it." said

Concerning that discussion the Recorder elect spoke with some warmth, in this wise: "Hundreds of men will curse the committee, and counsel, too, no doubt, when we have concluded our public investigations because certain men will have not been called. Men come to me by the score and write to me by the score, each demanding that this official or that official be called and pounded. Then, if I say to such: Give me one single evidence of corruption or wrongdoing and your man will be called, they say, 'I have no evidence, but I know he is the vickedest man on the force.' 'Go on the stand yourself and prove it.' I say, and they run from ne. Now, another thing: The many men who angrily demand that some particular official shall be called, and denounce us for not calling him, have in the next breath asked that some other official be not called. Such men are simply trying to use the investigation as a vent

Mr. Goff also said that not all the witnesses who are to be examined this week will be offi-cials. "We take a good piece of evidence where

He concluded by denying that there was any truth whatever in a story published that the re-lations between him and Mr. Moss had been strained by any cause whatever.

Mr. Moss said the same thing in this regard. "The relations between Mr. Goff and me have never been strained," he said. "I have chafed under the delay of the committee in calling Mr. Byrnes, but I have never attempted to influence Mr. Goff in the matter of calling the Superintendent. Mr. Goff arrived at the conclusion to call Mr. Byrnes by his uninfluenced mental

provesses."
"Then you say that the Superintendent is to be called?" the reporter asked.
"Certainly he is," replied Mr. Moss with perfect confidence, "Mr. Byrnes and Mr. Wil-liams will both be called."

As experts?"

They will be examined as every other witness has been," Mr. Moss replied.

Apparently the information Mr. Moss possessed on this point at noon had not reached Dr. Parkhurst at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, for at that hour the Doctor made this statement to a Sun reporter:

'It is evident, and I am informed, that Superintendent ligrnes is to be subjected only to a perfunctory examination, and that he it was who planned the confession of Capt. Schmittberger. Putting these things together, it looks very much like a deal. But there are other possible explanations of the changed spirit of the committee, and I do not care to say anything now about the matter.

"My opinion of Superintendent Byrnes has not changed with the attitude of the committce. I had hoped to have had the investigation completed, not stopped, so that I might have a rest. But if it is not finished by the committee. I will simply have to go on. Of course I am free to do so. I am not bound by anything the committee may have agreed to, and I will continuo my work till it is rightly ended. I am in doubt as to what I shall do at the moment, partly because I dread a misinterpretation of my motive. I would not have it thought that I am actuated by a mere prejudice against Super-intendent Byrnes. But I do think that he is the head of the exposed police system, as he is of the police force. A gentleman said to me recently that he would as soon think of asking Satan's advice on the reorganization of hell as Byrnes's on the reorganization of the police. That expresses my opinion exactly. There is no prejudice in my feelings against Byrnes, but I have met his power of opposition to my work of reform at many points, and hence I have gained a knowledge of him which has been such as to make me hold aloof from any alliance with him and I will not be restrained now by any cooperation with him that may be accepted by The reporter said to Dr. Parkhurst: "It is re-orted that you will personally assist Mr. Goff-his examination of Mr. Byrnes if he is died."

In his examination of Mr. byrnes it he is called."

The Doctor pressed his hand to his temples, asying: "Let me be careful," and after a thoughtful pause said slowly and carefully: "If Mr. tooff examines Mr. Byrnes in his characteristic manner no help will be needed; if he does not, help will be useless."

Senator Lexow called on Mr. Goff yesterday and had a half hour interview with him behind closed and guarded doors. After the interview the Chairman of the committee was asked: "Will Mr. Hyrnes be called before your committee."

cannot say anything about that," the Senahe is called will his examination be re-

to replied.

"If he is called will his examination be restricted?"

"If he is called his examination will be satisfactory to every one," Mr. Lexow said.

He was asked if inspector Williams would be permitted to secure such immunity as the committee professes itself competent to grant, if he wants immunity from anything, and the Senator replied: "That is a question I don't think we are agreed upon."

Senator Lexow did not care to discuss the future work of the committe, as he is to offer a resolution in the Senate on the subject. He intimated, however, that the committee might like to have its scope and life extended if some means could be arranged to make an examination of other city departments, whereby so much of the committeemen's time would not be required. This is a suggestion of young Mr. Jerome's. He thinks that an investigation of other than the Police Department would lack the "human interest" which would secure great newspaper space and, therefore, would not attract the attendance of a majority of any committee. So he proposes, if the committees time and scope are extended, that the dry work should be conducted by sub-committees which could call the whole committee together when anything is developed which would attract newspaper notice. Young Mr. Jerome is an unconscious cynic. He knows, better than could be expected in one so young what the real attractiveness of an investigation is to a majority of any committee.

The committee of the Chamber of Com-

be expected in one so young, what the real attractiveness of an investigation is to a majority of any committee.

The committee of the Chamber of Commerce, to which was referred the question whether or not the Lexow committee should go on and investigate the management of other city departments, will report at the meeting to be held a week from next Thursday. Charles Stewart Smith, the Chairman of the committee, has prepared a report in which the work of the Lexow committee is commended and which advises that either that cammittee, or some other to be appointed, ought to be empowered to make an investigation of every city department.

Assistant District Attorneys Battle and McManus were very husy pestenday preparing the testimony against police officials growing out of the confessions of Police Captains Creeden and Schmittherper and Policeman Augustus J. Chorne. When the Grand Jury reassembles tomorrow it is believed that some of this testimony will be submitted to their and that indictments will follow.

Ex-Ward Man Giennon, who was surrendered by his bondamanon Saturday and committee to the Tombs, was again released yesterday under \$5,000 bail. His counsel, Lawyer Frederick H. House, deposited \$5,000 cash with the City Chamberlain, and filed a certificate of the deposit in fleu of bail in the District Attorney's office.

At Headquarters yesterday no official would

fire.

At Headquarters vesterday no official would sik except Commissioner Kerwin, and he made is labors in that respect light by reseating what e had sain the day before.

Capt. Martens visited Headquarters and saw aspector Williams. He said he saw him about he had said the day before.

('api, Martons visited Headquarters and saw Inspector Williams. He said he saw him about a false report that there was a policy shop in his precinct. It was not about the investigation. He had nothing to tell to the committee.

('apt. Schmittherger was not at the Nineteenth pre-theet ctation yesterday. He is still on sick belief.

Chee Captain James E. Price of the West

Schmittberger said in his confession that Price was a "collector" for Williams. The Captain got from Clerk Stone's books the dates and other data concerning his service under Williams as ward man.

LEXOW SAYS HIS EXAMINATION SAUR TWO FOR THE STORES FIFE.

The Court Won't Take Bare Assertions for Charges Against an Official, A second application of Clarence C. Ferris in behalf of his clients, Judson Lawson, Henry C. Robinson, Increase M. Grenell, James Denholm, and Louis Bauer, for a judicial inquiry into the administration of Deputy Comptroller Richard A. Storrs, was denied yesterday by Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court. The first appilcation, which stated on information and be-lief that Storra had disposed of \$15,000,000 in duplicated city bonds long years ago without accounting, was denied by Justice Patterson because nothing tangible to work on had been

accounting, was defined by a street of the cause nothing fangible to work on had been set up.

The petition now presented was made by the same clients also on information and belief, but they stated in addition the sources of their information and the grounds of their belief to be declarations from A. Willis Lightbourne and Jephsen O'Rourke, who said they knew it all. On this application, also, affidavits of Messry, Lightbourne and O'Rourke were presented stating that the petitioners had been so informed by them, and that the information was right off the bat, for they knew it to be true. Justice Andrews says that the statements of Messry, Lightbourne and O'Rourke that they know the avernments to be true is not enough, as they have not given a single fact to show how they know all these things. The Judge says:

"The bold assertions of these two gentlemen that they know all the charges contained in the petition are true, are wholly insufficient to justify me in making the order asked for, and in thus putting, as it were, upon trial the Deputy Comptroller, who has held his office for many years and whose character for honesty and for a faithful administration of the duties of his office has, so far as I am informed, never been attacked by any other persons."

CAN VAN BERGER EXPLAINT Storekeeper Coles Says He Caught the Pa-Heeman Stealing Eggs.

Patrolman Ernest Van Berger of the Fourth avenue station in Brooklyn was included in the batch of alleged police offenders arraigned before Commissioner Welles yesterday, but his trial went over until next week.

S. V. Coles, who has a butter and egg store at 1,268 Third avenue, is the complainant. He says that for some time his eggs had been myssays that for some time his eggs and been mys-teriously disappearing and that on Dec. 17 he left the store and concealing himself in a door-way on the opposits side of the street kept watch, Presently Van Berger, who was on patrol duty, came along and slipped into the store. Mr. Coles hurried across the street and caught him, as he alleges, in the act of filling his pockets with the fresh eggs which had just been de-livered.

He forced him to empty his pockets, and then went to the station and reported the incident to Capt. Kenny.

Van Berger has employed a lawyer to defend him, and says he will be able to give a satisfactory explanation when the trial comes on.

RACE TYPES IN TEXAS.

Extraordinary State of Affairs Created by Contact with Mexico.

DALLAS, Tex., Dec. 18.- The thoughtful people of the United States, and of Europe for the matter of that, take a great deal of interest in the relations of the Alack and white people of the Southern States. They do so for many reasons, but mainly because of the extraordinary circumstances surrounding the manumission and enfranchisement of the blacks and the very prevalent opinion that instead of increasing and thriving in a condition of self-dependence and citizenship the blacks would gradually die out, or, like the Indian races, become wards of the nation. Alarmists, far from the seat of the actual experiment, have obfuscated matters by basing erroneous conclusions upon baseless statements made upon the ground by persons whose selfish purposes it served to make a bad condition of affairs appear as hopeless as possible. The honest seeker after the truth neither accepts the deductions of self-seekers nor the conclusions of theorists. Both are false prophets. In the main, the Southern newspapers do not reflect the sentiment of "the best people" on the race question, but the sentiment of the worst people. This is a broad statement, but it is true, and pity it is true. If "the best people" were left tree to regulate the tendency of affairs, if they were not coerced at every point by "the worst people," and if the rural newspaper did not bow down to this worst element we should have a different condition of affairs in the Southern States and the Northern people would be relieved from the necessity of read-ing from time to time horrors like unto those we have from Armenia, under the sanction of "the unspeakable Turk."

Texas is a new State, if we regard its new development of recent years and the actual appearance of its cities and the tentative state of its industries. It can easily support a population of 30,000,000 people, whereas it has only 2,500,000. the population comprised in the Greater New-York. Outside of cotton culture and cattle rais-ing the resources of Texas have not had a fair-test. Fruit culture, to which its soil and climate are admirably adapted, has not been undertaken. the population comprised in the Greater New York. Outside of cotton culture and cattle raising the resources of Texas have not had a fair text. Fruit culture, to which its soil and cilmate are admirably adapted, has not been undertaken, except in isolated instances, while truck farming has been neglected to the point of criminality. The complexion of the point of of Texas would stump an ethnologist. It is complex. It is hard to analyze. The average Texan can no more distinguish an Afro-American mulatto from a Mexican or an Indian or half-breed than he candifferentiate himself from any one of the European races which enter into his composite. The Mexican and Indian are very dark people. They are distinguishable more by the straightness of their hair than the darkness of their color. The separate car law of Texas is a very stringent and unjust regulation, but the conductor of no car that I have travelled upon, and I bave travelled upon every railway line in the State, has felt himself safe in disputing my right to ride in any portion of his train that my fancy suggested. All of them would have done so if they dared. When they approach a mulatto they are unable to locate him if his hair le straight, and while they may have doubts about his nationality, they let him pass, for an infraction of the law one way or the other entails a heavy fine upon the conductor.

This condition of affairs obtains in no other State in the South. It makes, in consequence, a condition not to be found in other Southern States. This is to be observed, not only in public ravel, but in public assemblies. I have covered 4,000 miles in Texas and discussed infreen audience, and the thing which struck me most forelbly was the absence of mulations. The audience, and the thing which strucks me most torelbly was the subsence of mulations of it, in all my travels in Texas 1 have not seen a pronounced mulatio person in what they call "the negro coaches." The occupants have been, in the man, pronounced bly block persons. The mulations all the order

l am toli, the blacks have some fourteen schools of education, supported in the main by Northern charity, while the whites have not more than five. In the small town of Marshall, in liarrison county, where the blacks outnumber the whites two to one, there are two such schools—listen or county, where the blacks outnumber the whites two to one, there are two such schools—listen as attendance of some sou roung women and usen. The State maintains a State Normal school at Prairie View. The schools and churches and time and the spirit of progress are crushing race prejudics to death in Trans, which in this respect and in material conditions as they relate to the blacks. I find to be the best of the Southern States, with the possible raceptact of North Carmina. There is caused to reconstruct the happened results for the unity.

Why not begin the new year as a new man? Lio. 't want for the new year, but begin at once. Write the Keeley Institute, White Plains, N. Y. Ade. WANT TO BE LEXOWED. The F. & T.

NEW ORLEANS GRAND JURORS REC-OMMEND AN INVESTIGATION.

Their Presentment Says that Wilful Pertery is Alarmingly Frequent; Municipal Officials Are Corrupt; Money is Squandered Through Jobs and Divided as Spolls; Votes and Franchises Are Sold; Cambling Flourishes Unchecked, and Violators of the Laws are Unmolested,

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 24.+The Grand Jury. which has been in continuous session for two months, made their final report to-day. Judge Ferguson thanked the juries for their distin-guished services and the personal excritices they had made during the two months and discharged them without date.

The report mentions the alarming extent to which wilful perjury has increased; the large sums equandered in the new Court House and jail through jobbery or divided as spoils; the utter want of decebey and self-respect mani-fested by indicted Councilmen; strongly condemns the Mayor for not suspending them pending their trials; cites the evidence of official corruption, and recommends the direct scrutiny of future ordinances granting conteacts and franchises.

The action of the police in the recent levee troubles is strongly condemned. The Grand Jury recommend that prize fighting, or so-called glove contests, be summarily suppressed. In reference to perjury, the jury says:

"Wilful perjury for the purpose of shielding criminals is either becoming more frequent or presenting a more alarming stage, and unless checked by stern measures will soon become an ordinary method of hiding crime and defeating the infliction of its penalties.

'Your Jury has been startled by the character of some evidence sworn to before it; evidence which went far erough to satisfy us that we were hot on the trail of bribers, but that was so guarded and witnesses conched so as to stop just

were hot on the trail of bribers, but that was so guarded and wifnesses conched so as to stop just short of revealing the criminal and fixing on him the responsibility.

In reference to municipal jobbery the report says: "The bold sale of olicial votes for privileges which belong to the future as well as the present, the sworn evidence of licensees that councilmen, in championing their just and proper applications for ordinances, warned them that their passage was impossible unless paid for; the unblushing effrontery with which citizens were waylaid in the hotel corridors to have dishonest proposals made to them; the mysterious payment for franchises of hundreds and thousands of dollars, which never reached the public treasury; the official favoritism which secures contracts to one and excludes another: the charging of extra fees by clerks in the morigage and conveyance offices, and at the City Hall in that part of the Comptroller's office known as the tax morigage office, require but a recital to show the degree to which official debauchery has gone; and we recommend an unrelenting war upon all such methods, and the infliction of the severest penalty upon each exposed offender.

On the subject of public contracts and franchises the report says: "The evidence of official corruption and individual corporate greed going hand in hand, the one used to flich from the people their public assets; the aggrandizement of the other and the sworn testimony of citizens that the public treasury is not the first consideration when contracts are to be let or when franchises are sought, call for the righteous indignation of all honest men, and the closest scrutiny of the ordinances granting contracts and franchises are sought, call for the righteous indignation of all honest men, and the closest scrutiny of the ordinances granting contracts of crime is the unclosed saloon, openly and persistently violating the law every Sunday."

Referring to gambling the report states that the public treasury is not the irist consideration whe

source of crime is the unclosed saloon, openly and persistently violating the law every Sunday."

Referring to gambling the report states that "the jury is of the coinion that gambling is carried on in the city to an alarming extent, notwithslanding the stringent laws against it. We believe that these gambling rooms are not unknown to the police, and, for reasons best known to the police, and, for reasons best known to them, they allow places to continue to operate in open deflance of the law.

"Your jury," the report goes on to say, "notices with great interest the investigation being made by the Lexow committee in New York city, and is confident that, should our Legislature create such a committee to operate along the same lines, it would result in the best good to this city and State."

The Grand Jury this evening brought in an indictment against City Engineer Brown for extortion in office. The presentment was made together with the report. It is charged that on Sept. 13, 1862. City Engineer L. W. Brown extorted from the McEwen & Murray Lumber Company \$61 more than any lawful compensation to which he was entitled for a switch track, which the company was authorized to construct by an ordinance passed by the City Council.

The jury in the Kane-Thrifflie boodle Alderman cases having arrived at no verdict, the court, at 2:45 o'clock this afternoon, was adjourned until Wednesday morning at 11:30 o'clock. Unless they conclude to bring in a verdict in the mean time they will spend Christmas in the New Orleans Court House.

THE JAPANESE DIET.

The Emperor Says His Forces Have Won in Every Engagement. LONDON, Dec. 24.-A Central News despatch

from Tokio says the Japanese Diet was opened at the capital to-day by imperial commission. The speech from the throne was read by the Premier, Count Ito. In the course of the address the Emperor said:

"I have just instructed the Ministers to present to you the necessary budget and other important measures. Our forces have been victorious in every engagement, and are steadily pressing forward into the enemy's territory. I am especially gratified that, despite the bitter cold and other hardships, our forces have distinguished themselves by their valor.

The neutral powers are more friendly than ever. Our long-cherished aspirations for a revision of our treaties have already been fulfilled with several countries, and with others negotia-

wision of our treaties have already been fulfilled with several countries, and with others negotiations are progressing favorably. In view of the glorious situation, I trust the Diet will work to secure a peaceful and fitting termination of our indertakings to advance harmony between the Government and the people."

A despatch from Shanghal to the Central News gives an extract from an article in the Shanghal Mercurg, which says: "One of the conditions of peace which the Japanese want to enforce is a close alliance with China against European influence. Japan also wishes to undertake the reorganization of the Chinese army and navy, and seeks control of the Chinese dovernment upon the same lines which she attempted in Corea."

A despatch from Chifu to the Central News says the mutiny of the Chinese troops at Welliaiwel is ended, the soldlers' demands having been satisfied by the receipt of their back pay. The Times correspondent in Tientaln says: "The Chinese and foreign officers of the Chinese fleet have sent to Prince Kung aunanimous protest against the punishment of Admiral Ting for the defeat of the squadron in the battle at the mouth of the Yalu.

"They declare that the charges against him are unjust, and that they will resign if he should be punished. Consequently an edict has been issued continuing Admiral Ting in his command. "It was the Fu Chow clique which ousted Admiral Lang. They coaspired against Ting, and prompted the censors to falsely accuse him in order to avenge the execution of their comrade. Capt. Forg.

"Japanese cruisers lately have been examin-

Japaniese cruisers lately have been examining the Shantung coast. They seem to be selecting a landing place whence to threaten Weihaiwei. naiwei.

"Shao Yeo Leen is ineligible to the peace mission to Japan, owing to the fact that he offered rewards for Japanese heads when he was flowernor of Formosa."

France's Quarrel with Madagascar.

Paris, Dec. 24. A despatch from Antanana-

rive says that the Malagasy Government has published in full the correspondence between

Le Myre de Vilers, the French envoy, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

As already reported, the Government, while granting the French demands as to diplomatic representation, French enterprise on the Island, the adjudication of Hove-French disputes, and the boundaries of Diego Suarez, declines to forego the right to import munitions of war. Sismarck at His Wife's Grave. BERLIN, Dec. 24.-A friend of the Bismarcks, who returned to Berlin, save that the old Chancellor's farewell to his wife's body in Varzin was the most sorrowful scene of the great man's life. After leaving the chape! Bismarck took a scat under a fir tree on a near-by knoil, leaned his chin on his walking stick and gazed long and intently at the grave. When he rose to go he moved slowly and haltingly as if reluctant to leave the spot.

Where Yesterday's Fires Were,

· 12:05, 487 First avenue, Buchman & Fincher, A. M. 19 03, 487 First avenue, Eschman & Flecher, damage Shiery, 2.35, 100 Editridge streat, Flecher, police precines, damage triffing, 11 15, 10 chrystestics, Nondel Schaetistky, damage triffing, 11 ch. 11 Columbia avenue, Thomas Fee, damage \$400, 11 Columbia atreet and Erona Elver, Metropolitan irre-brown, damage \$10.

F. N. 7 25, 374, Hiller avenue, William Haley, damage \$10, 548, But Feart efree, Albertus Shen, damage \$10, 548, But Feart efree, Albertus Shen, landers to one 38, damage \$100, 9 40, 562 Hallow street, Henry L.D., damage slight.

Schaefer Special Holiday Brew

On Draught at all Customers. Bottled at the Brewery. Park Ave., 50th to 51st St., New York.

THE GREAT STORM ADDOLL. Great Loss of Life and Scores of Vess-Is Wrecked.

LONDON, Dec. 24. Reports of loss of life and damage to property from the gales which have prevailed for the last two days continue to come in from all directions. At Girvan, Scotland, a show caravan was caught in the gale and cap-sized. Some of the covered vans were set on fire and four persons were burned to death. At Fleetwood, Lancashire, two fishing boats were sunk and all hands on board were lost. The interruption of telegraphic communication with Scotland continues, although the winds have abated. It is estimated that the total loss of life by the storm will reach 120.

The British bark Minnie Bowne, Capt. Davies.

was wrecked off West Hoyle and all hands were drowned.

The British bark Altons, from Antwerp, De 5, for East London, which was reported at Deal on Dec. 10, is lying in the Downs, having lost sails and sustained other damage. She suffered severely during the recent gale.

The British ship Arklow, which sailed on Dec. 16 from Greenock for Ship Island, has gone on the rocks and is badly shattered.

The British bark Romanoff, from Belfast, Dec. 16, for Savannah, was picked up in the Channel on Saturday and towed back to her port of departure. She had lost her fore and main masts.

The British isteamer Sutherland, which sailed from Bremen on Dec. 20 for New York, has returned.

The Britt histoamer Sutherland, which sailed from Bremen on Dec. 20 for New York, has returned.

The Hague, Dec. 24.—The hurricane has caused great damage to shipping along the coast of Holland. One-third of the Scheveningen fishing fleet has been destroyed, and the Egmond fleet has been destroyed, and the Egmond fleet has been totally destroyed. The loss of property is enormous. The number of lives lost is not yet known.

Bertalis, Dec. 24.—During the prevalence of the gale in Germany the dyke at Harburg broke and a large area of land was submerged. Many streets in Geestemunde and Altona were inundated, and in Hamburg, the Hamburger Hof, of the Aleter Hausin, and the quays surrounding that sheet of water were greatly damaged. The water is now being pumped out by fire englines. The damage to the docks will, it is estimated, reach at least 2,000,000 marks.

ROTTERDAM, Dec. 24.—The Norwegian steamer Stanley, 1,300 tons, was wrecked off the Jutland coust yesterday and her crew of twelve were lost. The steamer was almost helpless on Saturday and was buffeted about for twenty-four hours before she went on the rocks. The damage caused here by the storm is about 500,000 dorins.

Al Zantvoort, near Harlem, the submarine

Oco dorine.

At Zantvoort, near Harlem, the submarine cables from England have been laid bare. Usually they are under six feet of sand.

UPROAR IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER a Exciting Scene Precipitated by a Secialist's Speech.

PARIS, Dec. 24. Gen. Mercier, Minister of War, introduced to-day in the Chamber of Deputies a bill providing the death penalty for such military traitors as Capt. Dreyfus.

Deputy Jaures, Socialist, was delegated by his party to demand the abolition of the death penalty in the army. In the course of his attack upon the Government he said that Dreyfus escaped the death sentence because the Govern ment feared the consequences of executing him.
Premier Duply reproached Jaures for volcing
the theories of international socialism on a subject which should appeal to every Frenciman's
locality.

loyalty.

"You are the Internationalists," shouted Jaures in his reply, pointing to the Ministers, "You favor the internationalism of Hebrew capitalists, whom you screen and protect. Yet these Hebrew capitalists, whom you adopt as your wards, are swindlers and scamps."

The Chamber was brought to a high pitch of excitement by this harangue. The Socialists cheered approvingly.

excitement by this harangue. The Socialists cheered approvingly.

The Ministers interrupted the speaker frequently with their protests. As Jaures reached the climax of his charges M. Barthou, Minister of Public Works, sprang to his feet and shouted:

"You lie, and you know you lie."

Jaures's reply was drowned in a tumult, which was stilled after five minutes by the President's bell. There were many calls for the censuring of Jaures, and eventually de Brisson, the President, requested him to retract his accusations, Jaures refused fially. He was censured by the President, and expelled temporarily from the Chamber. The sitting was adjourned in confusion.

Jaures has sent his seconds to Barthou Jaures has sent his seconds to Barthou.
According to the arrangements made by the seconds, the Jaures-Barthou duel will be fought with pistols at twenty-five paces. The duel was the main topic of discussion during the intermission, and the Deputies were still talking of the probable conditions when the sitting was research.

aumed. The previous question was demanded by the Government as soon as the Chamber came to order and was carried against M. Jaures's proposal. Alexander Millerand, Radical, argued in a speech on Gen. Mercier's bill that existing laws would enable the Government to punish Drey'ns with death. Lawyer Levellle, Republican, denied this. Eventually urgency was voted on the Mercier bill.

MRS. ASTOR'S DEATH.

A Tribute from the Pall Mail Gazette-Send-ing the Body to New York.

LONDON, Dec. 24. The Pall Mail Gazette, in an article on the death of Mrs. William Waldorf Astor, says: "For months Mrs. Astor's health has been the cause of great anxiety to her friends, though last summer she was strong enough to welcome and entertain the whole staff of the Pall Mail Gazette at Cliveden. Whether in her New York home, doing the honors of the American Legation in Rome, or entertaining in her English houses, she won affection from all sides. Duran's beautiful picture of her looked sides. Duran's beautiful picture of her looked out as a friend upon the hundreds of these who saw it. To very many in America, France, Italy, and England, her loss will bring sadness. To ourselves it will cause deep and enduring sympathy and sorrow."

A memorial service will be held in the chapel at Cliveden to-morrow. The staff of the Poll Mull Gazetic will attend in a body.

The body of Mrs. Astor was embalmed to-day and placed in a mahogany collin, the mountings and plate of which are of solid silver.

The collin will be enclosed in a case of lead and sent to Liverpaol on Thursday for shipment to New York on the steamer Aurania. The collin will be addressed "Neurer, Trinity Church, New York."

THE ARMENIAN INQUIRY. Turkey's Commission will Leave for Bassoon To-day.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 24. Chefik Bey, Judge of the Court of Cassation, and Djelaleddin Boy of the Court of Appeal have been appointed members of the Armenian Commission. Chefik Bey will probably preside. They will start for Sassoon to-morrow, and will be accompanied by a delegate representing the French tovernment.
United States Minister Terroll had an audience with the Sultan yesterslay, and with the Council of Ministers to-day, for the purpose of discussing the question of an independent inquiry in Armenia on the part of the United States.

Washington, Dec. 24. The Turkish Legation has received the following official telegram:

"Critain European newspapers announced the execution of thirty-six Armenians at Erzeroim. This information is not correct, the facts being as follows: Out of forty-six Armenians under arrest at Erzeroum thirty-six were libcrated, five were condemned to death, and the remaining five to ten years' hard labor. Seven others were also condemned to death, but they are in flight. The condemned men were convicted of murder and rape, but the last legal formalities concerning these sentences have not
yet been fulfilled."

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria. STREET VENDERS OF TOYS. THEY HAFR MUCH TO OFFER AND ARE MAKING MONEY.

betation Endonsurers the First to Take

Up the Noisy Month Calliope, Which Man Secu Selling by the Thousand-The Climbing Monkey and His Fellows. There are in round numbers 144,000 people in his city who are doing their best to amuse themselves at the cost of making miserable the lives of all who come within a block of them. and at the same time they maltreat many of the most popular tunes more atroclously than any barrel organ or German band could do. The means adopted to attain this end is the innocent looking little piece of varnished wood called a callope, a worthy namesake of the instrument that brings up the tall end of a circus proces-

Early in the antumn there could be found vandering up and down Twenty-third street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, a lonely Greek carrying in a satchel a dozen or more calliones, while he tooted manfully on one all the times that he knew, which were "Sweet Marle" and "Home, Sweet Home." ezer waw him sell any, but in a month he was aned by another who could play his tunes and Maggie Murphy's Home" besides. Then another appeared, and about six weeks ago the venders of calliones cropped up in every part of the town, to the great delight of the small boy and the disgust of his parents, who not only had to purchase the flengish things but were pursued by the doleful sounds wherever they went. The calliops had come to stay, and the only thing for the supersensitive person to do was to leave town and go to some spot where novelties are never known.

This instrument comes from Ohio. Last summer, when the Christian Endeavorers held their Convention in Cleveland, a firm in Norwalk, O., lecided to make some money out of them if possible, and tried the callione. It sprang into copularity among the Endeavorers at once, and they would wander around the town in bands playing their favorite bymns. From hymns to Sweet Marie" is a long stretch but the callopes were capable of it, and that accounts for the many that have been sold in New York. It is a very simple affair. Ten holes are bored in a square piece of wood. Across the upper part of one of the surfaces an oblique groove is cut. which is about one-eighth of an inch lower at one end than at the other. The groove lays all the original holes bare, the upper part being partly blugged up. The slant in the groove gives the different tones, and the result is that any tune that doesn't go over an octave and two notes and has no sharps or flats can be played

gives the different tones, and the result is that any tune that doesn't go over an octave and two notes and has no sharps or flats can be played on it.

Over a thousand gross of these things have been sold in this city in the last month and a haif. They are sold to the vendersat \$5 a gross, and as the venders make four cents apiece on them and it is no uncommon thrug to sell a gross a day there is good profit in them. This leads to the observation that no one need waste sympathy on the innumerable venders of toys to be found in the streets from one end of the town to the other. Many make \$10 to \$20 a day Every article they sell brings at least 31-3 per cent. The places where they are in all their glory are fulton and Ann streets and Park row. Along Ann street from Broadway to Nassau it is difficult to make progress through the crowds that surround their carts. On these carts is to be found a bewildering array of toys, most of which sell for ten and fifteen cents and none higher than a quarter. The great proportion of the stuff comes from Nuremberg, but Americans are beginning to get into the field and are competing with the Germans. There are sets of parlor furniture made of metal, four pieces, a sofa, rocking chair, and two straight-back chairs, that sell for 20 cents. Many of the carts are devoted to boxes and mirrors gaudily ornamented with shells, "great sellers," the vender says. One can get a watch and chain for 10 cents, a warch that will run for five minutes if it is wound up enough. Then there are ornaments of all kinds to hang on Christinas trees, glass balls, headed toys, and little birds that squeak when they are squeezed. The familiar climbing monkey, which has caused many a good man to lose his temper while taking it to pieces to see how it worked, is an American invention. This animal climbs up a string or climbs down as the the upper or lower string is pulled. In its body are two wheels on which the strings are wound. The toy is ingenious, and has had a great success, the firm which makes it bei

large dealer in these things was asked

A large dealer in those things was asked whether he could make any sort of an estimate of the amount of money spent in New York on these chesp mechanical toys.

"It would be impossible to do so," said he, "without putting a good deal of time to it, but it will come to many, many thousands of dellars. This year the season has been unusually good, or rather much better than last year. The people who buy the things belong to the poorer classes for the most part, but whenever a new clever toy comes out, like the climbing monkey, every body, rich and poor alike, buys them. You see

Here a big, swarthy Italian came in and demanded a gross of calliopes.

Lane-Lent.

Frank Lane, a Brooklyn artist and elecutionat, has a wide circle of friends, but only one of them was present at his marriage on Sunday night. The bride was Miss Lourine Lent, the daughter of Cyrenas W. Lent, a well-known Twenty-sixth ward politician. The ceremony took place at the house of the Rev. Herbert Walsh, the pastor of the Summerfield M. E. Church. In addition to the minister and the bride and brides room only W. A. Scott and Miss Kate tiear were present.

After the ceremony Mr. Lane brought his bride to the home of his mother at 370 State street, and when the situation was explained the latter gave the couple her blessing. The bride's parents, to whom Mr. Lane has been ravorably known for some time, were also promptly notified, and when they had recovered from the first shock of surprise, also sent their congratulations. Mr. Lane and his bride will spend their honeymoon in Florida. They had been engaged for some time, and made up their minds to wed as quietly as possible. Walsh, the pastor of the Summerfield M. E.

THE PHYSICIANS TO THE 400. Do They Make Calle in Evening Dress and

Consider Telephones Bad Form ! TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am informed on what appears to be good authority that it is the custom for New York physicians of the higher class, that is to say, physicians to the 400, to wear full evening dress when making professional calls after 6 o'clock P. M. An instance was cited in which a physician calling on a patient at say 0 P. M., excused his morning attire on the ground that his next call was to be made upon a lady who was dying, and he felt that evening dress was scarcely appropriate under the circumstances. Why he didn't make his earlier calls in evening dress and then go his earlier calls in evening dress and then go back home and change it, was not stated. In any event, I want to know it that is really the custom among New York physicians of the custom among New York physicians of the custom among New York physicians of the righer class. I was also informed that among the same order of physicians the telephones are considered to be very bad form, and they will not have them in their offices, preferring that they be called by messenger with a note from the patient. An instance was given in which a lady, taken suddenly ill in her own house, was compelied to call a physician who shill retained the telephone, her own physician having adopted the messenger service, and there being no time to send for a messenger. This sounds like a fairy tale, but there is ns apparent reason why the statement should have been made if it is entirely unwarranted by the facts. N. A. X.

Tom Murrey's New Brink Gutdone. To the Editor of The Syx-Sir: I noticed in THE SES of Friday an article on Tom Murrey's patent drink called the "Statesman's Tonic" which reminds me to ack THE SUN if it ever heard of a drink called the "Bullskin First heard of a drink called the "Bullskin First"? This is a drink popular among many Kentuckians and had its origin in the classic valley of the Bullskin, a watercourse in Sheiby county, Ky. It is made by putting cracked to to the depth of one-sixteenth of an inch in the lattom of a tumbler eight inches high and filling up the remaining space with corn whiskey of any age. I have never seen a man drink more than one of these, but I have seen several whose condition indicated that they had.

Coursenacken.

TAVE YOUR VIOLEN REPAIRED. Victor S. Fletcher's,
Largest and florest collections of You Da. Hows, and
Boxes. Every instrument its less that are arrive.
The following are of the of my 2-from Years, Thomson, Markon, Trac. Institution, General, and a heat of
other west known artists.

GIVEN AWAY BRIAR PIPE FREE with one pound Pipes Stamped Duke's Mixture or A. T. Co.

PETER DOELGER'S FIRST PRIZE BEER

DURING THE HOLIDAYS ALL HIS CUSTOMERS'.

In Finland the Salvation Army has now 140 officers and 5,000 recruits. The Russian authorities no longer oppose its work.

The Quern hounds in England recently followed the fox for twenty-seven miles, in two hours and seven-teen minutes, before it was killed. Mr. Harry McCalmont, the owner of Isinglass and of the new steam yacht Giralda, has been made President of the Sports Club in place of the late Sir John Astley. Archdeacon Farrar has been appointed one of the

Queen's private chaplains in place of the late Canon Frothero. The official title is Deputy Clerk of the Closet in Ordinary to Her Majesty. Lieut. Nicholas Savin has died at Saratov in Russia at the age, it is asserted, of 125. He must have been considerably above a hundred, for he entered the French army in 1798, ninety-six years ago. Mozart's "Eastlen et Bastlenne," a one-act operetta.

written when he was 12 years old, is to be given soon in London as a curtain raiser for "Hansel und Gre-tel." The libretto is an imitation of Rousseau's "Le Devin du Village." Albani has revived Italian opera in Berlin. She re-cently sang in "La Traviata" to a full house, though the prices were doubled; Ravelli was Alfredo and

d'Andrade the father. She followed this up with Guda in " Rigoletto By vote of the Greek Chamber of Deputies, the whole of this year's crop of currants will be detained and destroyed. This is intended as a heroic measure to

save the current trade from the utter ruin threatened At the recent sale of the borses of the late Duchess

of Montrose, the three-year-old flip None the Wiser brought \$30,000. Twenty horses brought \$138,000; with the sales made during the summer, the entire stud sold for \$350,000. Oxford's oldest graduate, Dr. F. B. Hawkins, died recently in England at the age of 98. He took his de-gree from Exeter College in 1818. There is now no

living graduate of a year earlier than 1820, and bare ly haif a dozen who belong to the next decade.

One hundred and twelve designs have been submitted for the buildings and grounds of the Paris Exhibition of 1900, and the competitors have already chosen the ten elective members, who, with twenty one persons appointed by the Government, will join the jury to judge the plans. EAll the English historical records in the custody of

the State will for the first time be safe from fire by the completion of the new wing of the Record Office in condon. Till the beginning of this century the records were diagracefully neglected, and it was only in 1854 that a fireproof building was provided for a part of An heir to the Khedive of Egypt's throne is expected soon. Abbas Pasha has notified his Ministers that a slave in the harem is soon to be a mother, and that the child, if a son, will be his successor. This is according

to Mohammedan precedents, the last instance being Tewfik Pashs, the father of the present Khedive.
Experiments are being made in France to concentrate wine into tablets for transportation. After the grapes are pressed the juice is pumped into an apparatus where it is evaporated and the vapor condensed.
When it has the consistency of a syrup it is mixed with the grape pulp, producing a marmelade that contains 80 per cent. of grape sugar. To make wine the cakes are mixed with the right proportion of

The Chinese Testament which is to be presented to the Empress Dowager by the Christian women of China is a copy of the Delegates' version, made in 1853. The book has solid sliver covers, elaborately ornamented: in the centre of one cover is a gold plate. with the name of the Empress and an inscription; on the back is another plate, inscribed "Holy Classic of Salvation." It is inclosed in a silver casket, and that again in a teakwood box.

After twenty years of experiments a Russian

stramer has at last safely navigated the Amu Darya, or Oxus, as far as Falzahad in the extreme east of the Afghan frontier. As far as the river Surhani the steamer Czar found a depth of water nowhere les than 4\6 feet: beyond this, however, there was only four feet and from Falzabad progress toward the Pamir frontier was blocked by the decrease of the depth to only three feet. No other vessel has ever made its way so far up the shallow Oxur. The thousandth performance of Gounod's "Paust"

in Paris was celebrated recently at the Grand Opera by the addition of an "apotheose" of the composer, of which the words were written by Jules Barbler, one of the authors of the original libretto, and the music by Ambroise Thomas. The cast was: Marquerite, Bose Caron; Fines, Alvarez; Mephistopheles, Delmas; Val-entin, Rénaud; Sichel, Mile, Agussol. The first three hundred performances of the opera were given at the Theatre Lyrique, where Miolhan Carvalho was the original Marquerite.

An unpleasant dispute between the sculptor Rodin

and the Société des Gens de Lettres over the statue of Baizac has been patched up. The money was sub-scribed six years ago and the commission for the status given to Chabu, who received 5,000 frances on account, but died without completing the work. In 1891 Rodin was selected as the sculptor and received an advance of 10,000 frames on promising to have the statue ready by Januar, 1893. Unforeseen delays occurred; Rodin's first sketch was refused by the society because it was too like the real Balzac, short and fat: he tried then to make an ideal Balzac, but refused to exhibit the result, as it did not satisfy him. whereupon the society asked him to pay back the advance, and the sculptor refused. He has agreed, however, to deposit the money with a neutral party and to receive his pay only when the work is done. The treatment of Hodin has created dissensions within the society: President, Jean Alexrd and a number of other members, among them Hector Malot, have resigned. A portrait of the Virgin Mary and the Infant Jesus.

painted by St. Luke the Evangelist, is attracting crowds to the English Catholic church in the Avenue Hoche at Paris. The picture belongs to the Passionist Fathers, having come to them from Col. Szerelmay, a Bungarian, who obtained it in 1829 in the Holy Land. He there assisted a Greek monk in distress, who died and left his belongings to the Colonet. The picture is painted on copper in ancient encaustic ors and is ten inches by eight. The figures have no nimbus, Virgin and Child have Jewish features, and the painting and drawing is rude. The inscriptions on it are in early Chaldaic, running like this: eyes have seen Jesus. Miriam." "Give strength to Thy servant, Luke." On the back are inscriptions in Chaidale and Greek of each of the first five centurie after Christ. The picture was found in a stor buried in a dried up well near Jerusah m. Aside from any question of authorship, it is a remarkable exam-ple of early Christian painting. A dinner given at Berlin to Herr Wallot, the archi-

tect of the new House of Parliament, by over six hun-dred artists from all parts of Germany, was the coasion of a demonstration against the Emperor's as tion in depriving him of the gold metal at the last ex-hibition. On the table was a building made of black bread, sausages, and cheese, surmounted by a dish over for a dome, on which Germania was repr by a lasty's mail on horseback led by a lackey. This was called "the Acme of Taste." There was also an automatic machine insertied. "Brop a gold medal in the slot and hear it play the song An lar to her-maning the woman artist to whom the Emperor as signed the metal. From the ceiling hung a hoop-kird instead of a chambelter, the German for which is kronibility, cross a lights. There were other pictorial parallels, and after many processors. paradies, and, after many speeches, more foreible than respectful, a laurel wreath was presented to Herr Wattot by the Union of Revin Architects, upon which was inscribed an emphatic declaration that the nefull-liting is a work of art.

At the sale of the pictures of M. Garnier, who dis

At the sale of the pictures of M. Garnler, who dis appeared from Paris lately, Daubigny's "La Meune" went for \$10,000, and four others for \$12,000, the incide of Poise Actohing \$4,000, and the "Chie A Tried" \$5,100. Seven Corota sold as follows: Louisant picheour, \$4,700, "mouvenir," \$2,000, "craque sile in Muliferrane," \$1,860; a land-cape, \$1,640, "Letang," \$1,42). "Solell conclusit" and "Le valion de Charilion are Seine, \$1,800 each, his smolers "Charles I" went for \$2,000 and his list water rolor sludy dated inch. for \$1,000, this makers in a Path, \$7,100, and a drawing. La belte berger, \$1,820, listarning and a drawing. La belte berger, \$1,820, listarning and a frameric. Lake of Genasareth, was soid to Durand Binel for \$1,840, as was Manel's "Nana" for \$1,800, Jugéne Fromentin's "Chasse au Famon, Brought \$3,000, Frudhommes.

Morses, Carriages, &c.

STUDEBAKER BROS., 265 CANAL ST. Sleighs at all prices! Sleighs at all prices! Business Wagons! Business Wagons! Business Wagons!

portrait of the Empress Josephine, \$1,780; a portrait by Ingres. \$2,640; two Rousseaus. \$2,400 apiers; one Troyon, \$6,000, and another, \$5,400; Ziem's "La Cannebierò," \$1,080; Duprò's "Le pécheur," \$4,00 David's "Portrait des dames Bataillard," painted du ing his exile at Brussels, was bought very cheap for

\$2,400 by the Louvre gallery. Count Victor Baworowsky, the translator of Byron into Polish, who lately committed suicide, left all his estates in Galicia to trustees to hold until their value amounted to twenty million florins, when the money is to be used to found an institution for science, art. and literature. Should the Galleian authorities re fuse the trust, the whole estate goes to the British

Taxes in France are the heaviest in Europe in pro portion to the population, amounting to \$17.50 a head. Though the general taxes for the German Empire are only \$0.25 a head, they must be added to the taxes of the individual States; the average Prussian erman, for instance, pays \$15.50. Next comes Aus tria with \$12.37 and Hungary with \$12.12. England's rate is \$11.50, so is Holland's; that of Helgium is \$11, of Italy \$10.50, of Spreec \$10, of Spain, Denmark, and Roumania \$0, of Sweden \$5.50, and of Servia \$5.25. In Switzerland the general Government receives \$9 a head, but the individual cantons tax as well. In Russia the rate is the lowest, \$4.25, as a large proportion of the revenue comes from the State's domain

A French vessel built on entirely new principles is soon to have a trial in the English Channel. It conists of four enormous revolving copper cylinders, the axles of which are connected by a strong framework supporting a platform which holds the machinery goods, and passengers. Instead of cutting through the water, the vessel will roll over it, and M. Bazin the inventor, counts on a speed of at least thirty.tw knots for his experimental boat. He claims that the motion forward is constantly 60 per cent. of the circumference of the cylinders, and that the limit of speed that can be obtained will depend solely on the diameter of the cylinders that can possibly be built. He has towested also a special hydraulic apparatus to steer the machine by means of jets of water. Th machine built to cross the Channel is 70 fect long by 36 broad, has four rollers each 26 feet in diameter, and will bear 350 tons. Dr. Max Ohnefalsch Richter will soon publish the

results of his recent excavations in Cyprus. These have been carried on at Tamasos under the direction of the Berlin Museum, and at Idalien with funds furnished directly by the German Emperor. At Tamas sos the excavations began in the Necropolis, where in the oldest graves a great deal of hand-made pottery was found, of the same kind as that unearthed a Hissarlik by Schliemann. Three royal tombs of pe-cultar architecture were discovered, in one of which was found a great iron sword adorped with silver bosses such as Homer describes. One of the stone tombs is built in exact imitation of a wooden struc-ture, with roof, brams, blind windows, with carved sills and doors, a procedure almost without a paral ici. The finds belong to all periods of Greek history from (2,000 B. C., or earlier, to the later Roman Em-pire. Dr. Richter is convinced that the earliest immigrants to Cyprus were not Semitic, but of the same race as the inhabitants of southern and central Eu-



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for the child.

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